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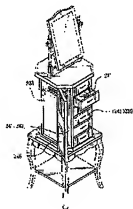
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[54] 实用新型名称 珠宝柜

[57] 摘要

一种珠宝柜, 包含一底座、一柜体、一枢转元件及一
定位装置, 由于柜体设有多个容置空间与主平面, 且利
用位于底座与柜体间的定位装置及枢转元件, 使柜体相
对于底座产生一旋转与定位的功能, 而可增加其每面使
用性与方便性。



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权 利 要 求 书

1、一种珠宝柜，包含一底座及一设于该底座上方的柜体，其特征在于：该柜体具有一顶板、一底板及在该顶板及底板间垂直分隔设有多个深度小于该柜体的容置空间，各容置空间外侧具有一垂直于该项、底板的主平面，且该顶板上方设有一镜体；

该珠宝柜更包含一使该柜体可相对于底座旋转的枢转元件及一定位各主平面的定位装置；该枢转元件是设置在该底座与柜体交界处，该定位装置也是设置在该底座与柜体交界处。

2. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该容置空间中设有多个上下叠置的抽屉。

3. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该容置空间内设有多个水平隔片。

4. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该主平面为一门片。

5. 如权利要求 4 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该门片设有至少一相框。

6. 如权利要求 4 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该门片设有玻璃。

7. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该镜体具有一 U 形框架，且在该 U 形框架枢设有一双面镜片。

8. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该底座往下设有多个支脚，并在该支脚间设置一水平托盘。

9. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该枢转元件包含一固定于柜体底板的上盘体、一固定于底座的下盘体，该上盘体周缘形成一环缘，在该环缘内侧设有一上轨道，而该下盘体在周缘形成一滑勾，该滑勾内侧与上轨道对应处设有一下轨道，该上、下轨道间放置有供该上、下盘体滑合并使该环缘与滑勾扣合的滚珠。

10. 如权利要求 1 所述的珠宝柜, 其特征在于: 该定位装置是在底座的顶面设有多数弹性滚珠, 并在与该柜体的底板对应处设有多数定位孔。

说明书

珠宝柜

本实用新型涉及一种珠宝柜。

如图 1 所示,以往的珠宝柜(美国专利 Des. 301416 号案),其是由一底座 1 及一柜体 2 所构成,该柜体 2 在顶面具有一可掀盖的上盖 201 并在其内枢设一镜子 202,而该柜体 2 于左、右二侧枢设有柜门 203,中央部份是多数个可朝前开启的抽屉 204 及一门片 205,而此种以往珠宝柜在使用上,却仍具有下述的缺点:由于该柜体 2 为一矩形形状并固定在底座 1 上所以无法旋转,因此以往珠宝柜所能使用的方向就只有前、左、右、上四面,在方向与空间的使用上较不足够,因此一些家庭或珠宝展示中心摆置这种珠宝柜时都需以背靠壁,才能展现其最佳美感,因此以往珠宝柜所可摆置的地点只适合在角落式空间,而无法摆置在开放空间中央供人参观或使用,同时,该柜体 2 因固定在底座 1 上无法转动,当使用者参观或使用完其前、左、右、上其中一面后,想要再参观或使用另一面时便需走动至另一面,对使用者而言可说相当不方便。

另外,由于以往珠宝柜的镜子为一隐藏式设计且无法转动,在使用上也较为不方便。

本实用新型的目的在于提供一种柜体可在底座上旋转以增加其每面使用性与方便性,且其摆置位置可不受限的珠宝柜。

本实用新型提供一种珠宝柜,包含一底座及一设于该底座上方的柜体,其特征在于:该柜体具有一顶板、一底板及在该顶板及底板间垂直分隔设有多个深度小于该柜体的容置空间,各容置空间外侧具有一垂直于该顶、底板的主平面,且该顶板上方设有一镜体;

该珠宝柜更包含一使该柜体可相对于底座旋转的枢转元件及一定

位各主平面的定位装置； 该枢转元件是设置在该底座与柜体交界处，该定位装置也是设置在该底座与柜体交界处。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该容置空间中设有多数个上下叠置的抽屉。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该容置空间内设有多数个水平隔片。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该主平面为一门片。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该门片设有至少一相框。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该门片设有玻璃。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该镜体具有一 U 形框架，且在该 U 形框架枢设有一双面镜片。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该底座往下设有多数支脚，并在该支脚间设置一水平托盘。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该枢转元件可包含一固定于柜体底板的上盘体、一固定于底座的下盘体，该上盘体周缘形成一环缘，在该环缘内侧设有一上轨道，而该下盘体在周缘形成一滑勾，该滑勾内侧与上轨道对应处设有一下轨道，该上、下轨道间放置有供该上、下盘体滑合并使该环缘与滑勾扣合的滚珠。

所述的珠宝柜，其特征在于：该定位装置是在底座的顶面设有多数弹性滚珠，并在与该柜体的底板对应处设有多数定位孔，当各主平面转至一基准位置时都可产生定位作用。

藉上述构件所组成的珠宝柜，可利用位在该底座与柜体间的枢转元件及定位装置，使柜体相对于底座产生一旋转与定位的功能，而增加其每面使用性与方便性。

综上所述，本实用新型的珠宝柜具有如后下所述的功效：本实用新型利用该柜体 20 可相对于底座 10 旋转的功能，及多个容置空间 231、232、233、234 与多个主平面 241、242、243、244 的设计，使用者只需转动该柜体 20 便可轻易达到多方向使用的特性，使其可在

一开放空间中所表现出使用的方便性。

下面通过最佳实施例及附图对本实用新型的珠宝柜，进行详细说明，附图中：

图 1 是以往珠宝柜的立体示意图。

图 2 是本实用新型较佳实施例的立体示意图。

图 3 是本实用新型较佳实施例的部份分解立体图。

图 4 是本实用新型较佳实施例不含镜体的俯视图。

图 5 是本实用新型较佳实施例的局部剖视图。

图 6 是本实用新型较佳实施例的另一局部剖视图。

图 7 是本实用新型较佳实施例的使用示意图。

图 8 是本实用新型较佳实施例的另一使用示意图。

如图 2、3 所示，本实用新型的珠宝柜包含一底座 10、一柜体 20、一枢转元件 30 及一定位装置 40。

该底座 10 是在一顶承板 11 上设有一容置槽 12 及四个供以衬置的垫子 13，由该顶承板 11 往下延伸设有多数支脚 14，并在该等支脚 14 间设置一水平托盘 15，配合图 5 所示，为了加工的方便性，该容置槽 12 是在顶承板 11 设一圆孔 111，再于底部固设一封板 16 而成，且该封板 16 设有一个安装孔 161。

该柜体 20 是设在该底座 10 上方且为一八角体，配合图 4 所示，是在一顶板 21 及一底板 22 间垂直分隔有数个深度都小于柜体 20 的容置空间 23，该容置空间 23 外侧具有一垂直于顶、底板 21、22 的主平面 24，且该顶板 21 上方设有一镜体 25，另外，该容置空间 23 分布呈十字状，并在四周顶角共设有四根饰柱 26，该容置空间 23 可区分为第一容置空间 231、第二容置空间 232、第三容置空间 233 及第四容置空间 234，且各容置空间 231、232、233、234 外侧具有一垂直于顶、底板 21、22 的主平面 24，且该主平面 24 可定义为第一主平面 241、第二主平面 242、第三主平面 243 及第四主平面 244，

该第一容置空间 231 内可容置多数上下叠置的抽屉 235, 该等抽屉 235 的面板构成第一主平面 241, 配合图 8 所示, 该第二容置空间 232 内设有二水平隔片 236, 外侧枢设一装有玻璃 245 的门片 246 构成第二主平面 242, 如图 7、8 所示, 该第三、四容置空间 233、234 可供吊挂饰物, 外侧枢设有门片 247、247' 构成第三、四主平面 243、244, 该门片 247、247' 上可设有数相框 248、248', 另外该镜体 25 是于一 U 形框架 251 中枢设一双面镜片 252, 该双面镜片 252 可自由翻转角度。

配合图 5 所示, 该枢转元件 30 是容置在该容置槽 12 中, 其包含一上盘体 31、一下盘体 32 及数个滚珠 33, 该上盘体 31 在周缘形成一环缘 311, 在该环缘 311 内侧设有一上轨道 312, 而该下盘体 32 于周缘形成一滑勾 321, 该滑勾 321 内侧与上轨道 312 对应处设有一下轨道 322, 该上、下轨道 312、322 间是用以放置滚珠 33 供该上、下盘体 31、32 滑合并使环缘 311 与滑勾 321 形成一扣合状态, 安装时是由上而下先以螺栓 323 将下盘体 32 锁固在封板 16 上, 且使该下盘体 32 的一安装孔 324 对正封板 16 的安装孔 161, 透过该安装孔 324、161, 便可以螺栓 313 将该上盘体 31 锁固在柜体 20 的底板 22。

该定位装置 40 是设置在该底座 10 及柜体 20 交界处, 配合图 5、6 所示, 本实施例中该定位装置 40 包含二弹性滚珠 41 及四定位孔 42, 分别设在该顶承板 11 及底板 22, 该等定位孔 42 对应于一、二、三、四主平面 241、242、243、244 中央处 (如图 4 所示), 若以图 4 中面对使用者 70 所在位置为基准位置, 当各主平面 241、242、243、244 转至基准位置时, 都可使弹性滚珠 41 滑至卡合在定位孔 42 中而使柜体 20 达到定位的目的。

如图 4、7、8 所示, 由于该柜体 20 设有多个容置空间 231、232、233、234 与各主平面 241、242、243、244, 且利用位于该底座 10 与柜体 20 间的枢转元件 30 及定位装置 40, 而使该柜体 20 相对于底座

10 产生一旋转与定位的功能，因此本实用新型可摆置在放空间中供使用者 70 参观使用，当使用者 70 想要使用该第一、二、三、四主平面 241、242、243、244 其中一面时，只需以手拨动柜体 20 旋转至所要使用的方位，并由该定位装置 40 达成定位的功能，如此便不需走至另一面而提升使用的便利性，由于本实用新型的珠宝柜的四面都可使用，因此在摆置上可置于一开放空间中展现出一种多方向使用的特性。

藉此，利用位在该底座 10 与柜体 20 间的枢转元件 30 及定位装置 40，使该柜体 20 相对于底座 10 产生一旋转与定位的功能，而可增加其每面使用性与方便性。

说明书附图

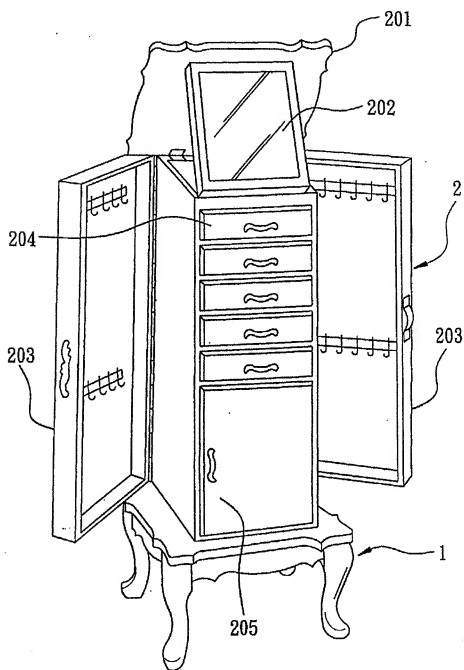


图1

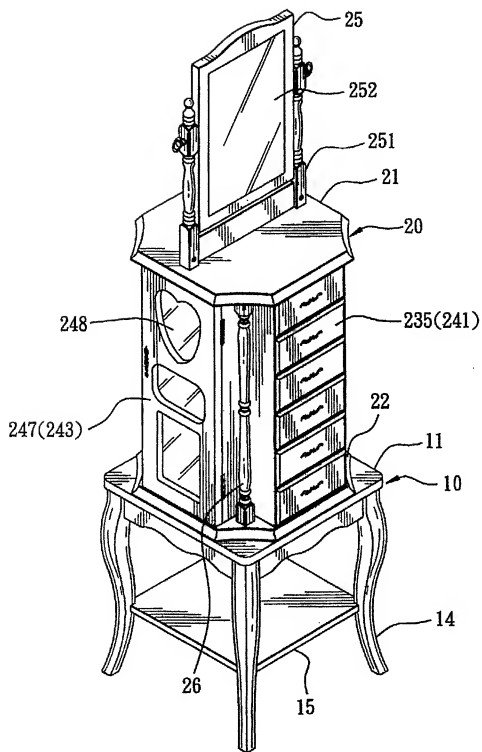


图2

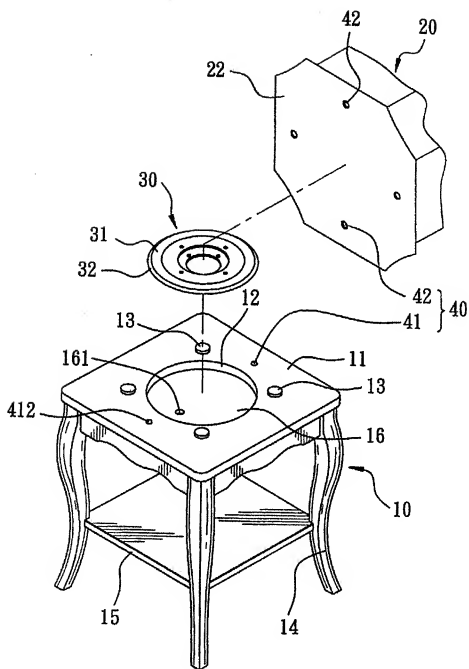


图3

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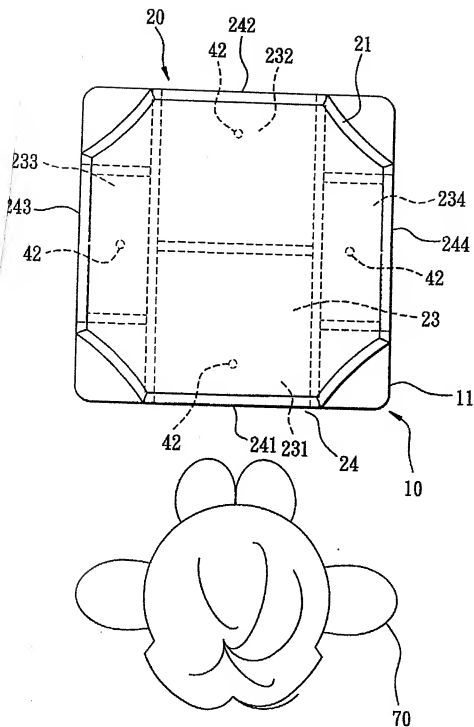


图4

99.05.22

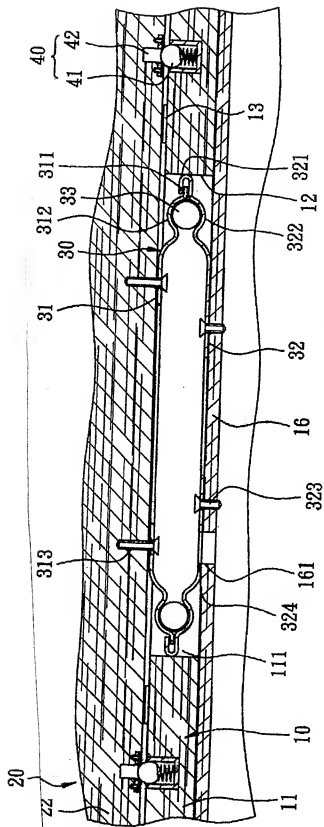


图5

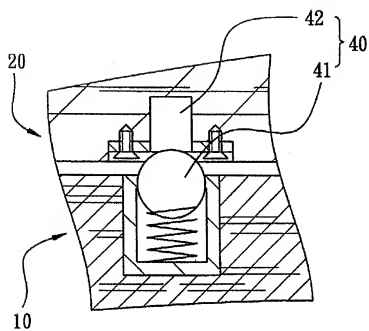


图6

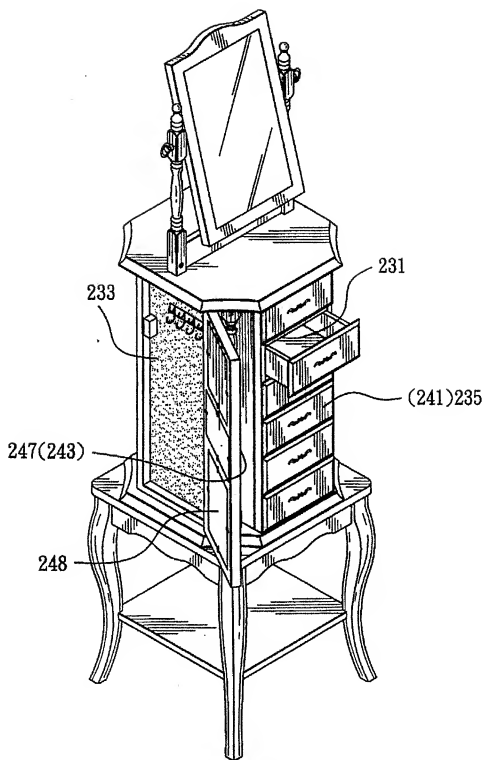


图7

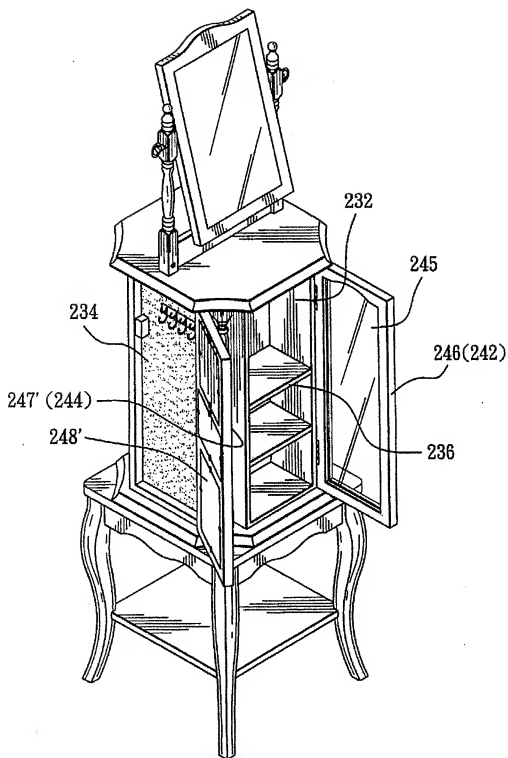


图8

Claims

1. A jewelry cabinet comprising a base and a cabinet body above the base, characterized in that the cabinet body is composed of a top plate, a bottom plate and a plurality of holding spaces vertically installed between the top plate and bottom plate, which are partitioned with each other and are lower than the cabinet body; a main plane being vertical with the top plate and bottom plate is placed at the outside of each holding space; moreover a mirror body is installed above the top plate.

The jewelry cabinet further comprising a pivoting element that makes the cabinet body rotating relative to the base; and a positioning device that positions each main plane; both the pivoting element and the positioning device are located at the interface area of the base and cabinet body.

2. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of drawers being stacked up and down are installed in the holding spaces.
3. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of horizontal partitions are installed in the holding spaces.
4. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that the main plane is a gate plate.
5. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 4, characterized in that the gate plate is provided with at least one photo frame.
6. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 4, characterized in that the gate plate is provided with glass.
7. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that the mirror body has a U-shaped framework and the pivot of the U-shaped framework is provided with a double-face glass.
8. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that the parts lower than the base are provided with a plurality of brackets; a horizontal tray is located between the brackets.
9. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that the pivoting element comprises an upper disc body fixed on the bottom plate of the cabinet body, and a lower disc body fixed on the base; the circle edges of the upper disc body are designed to a round edge and the inside of the round edge is provided with an upper

track; while the circle edges of the lower disc body are designed to a slider hook and the inside of the slider hook is provided with a lower track at the corresponding place of the upper track; the balls, which allows the upper and lower disc bodies to slide and fasten each other, and makes the round edge and slider hook retained together, are installed between the upper and lower tracks.

10. The jewelry cabinet according to claim 1, characterized in that the positioning device is designed to have a plurality of elastic balls on the top surface of the base and a plurality of positioning holes at the corresponding places of the bottom plate of the cabinet body.

Description

Jewelry cabinet

The present utility model relates to a jewelry cabinet.

As shown in Fig. 1, the current jewelry cabinet (US patent No.: Des.301416) is composed of a base 1 and a cabinet body 2. The superface of the cabinet body 2 has a movable upper cover 201, and a mirror 202 is installed therein. A cabinet door 203 is provided, respectively, at the right and left side pivots of the cabinet body 2. The central part has a plurality of drawers 204 capable of being drawn out onwards, and a door 205. However, this kind of jewelry cabinet still has the following disadvantages when in use: since the cabinet body 2 takes the shape of cabinet and is fixed on the base 1 not being rotatable, the use of the jewelry cabinet is limited in the directions of front, left, right and up; the usage of the directions and spaces is not sufficient. Therefore, the said jewelry cabinet is in need of leaning against the wall so as to show its best aesthetic feelings when it is placed in the family or the jewelry exhibition center. Accordingly, only the corner spaces are suitable for placing this kind of jewelry cabinet, and it can not be placed in the middle of the house for visiting or using. At the same time, the cabinet body 2 is fixed on the base 1 not being rotatable. When we have visited or used any one of the front, left, right and up sides, the visitor or user must move to other side if we want to visit or use the other side. Therefore, it is very inconvenient for the user.

In addition, the mirror of the current jewelry cabinet is installed in a covered place and is not rotatable. Therefore, the use of it is not convenient.

The object of the present utility model is to provide a jewelry cabinet that the cabinet body can rotatable on the base so as to use its each side conveniently, moreover the jewelry cabinet can be placed at any place.

The jewelry cabinet as defined by the present utility model comprises a base, a cabinet body located above the base, and is characterized in that: the cabinet body is composed of a top plate, a bottom plate and a plurality of holding spaces vertically installed between the top plate and bottom plate, which are partitioned with each other and are lower than the cabinet body; a main plane being vertical with the top plate and bottom plate is placed at the outside of each holding space; moreover a mirror body is installed above the top plate.

The jewelry cabinet further includes a pivoting element that makes the cabinet body rotating relative to the base; and a positioning device that positions each main plane; both the pivoting element and the positioning device are located at the interface area of the base and cabinet body.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that: a plurality of drawers stacked up and down are installed in the holding spaces.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that a plurality of horizontal partitions are installed in the holding spaces.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that the main plane is a gate plate.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that the gate plate is provided with at least one photo frame.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that the gate plate is provided with glass.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that the mirror body has a U-shaped framework and the pivot of the U-shaped framework is provided with a double-face glass.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that the parts lower than the base are provided with a plurality of brackets; a horizontal tray is located between the brackets.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that: the pivoting element comprises a upper disc body fixed on the bottom plate of the cabinet body, and a lower disc body fixed on the base; the circle edges of the upper disc body is designed to a round edge and the inside of the round edge is provided with a upper track; while the circle edges of the lower disc body is designed to a slider hook and the inside of the slider hook is provided with a lower track at the corresponding place of the upper track; the balls, which allows the upper and lower disc bodies to slide and fasten each other, and makes the round edge and slider hook retained together, are installed between the upper and lower tracks.

The said jewelry cabinet is characterized in that: the positioning device is designed to have a plurality of elastic balls on the top surface of the base and a plurality of positioning holes located at the corresponding places of the bottom plate of the cabinet body; the positioning function can be brought into effect when the main plane turns to the benchmark place.

By using of the pivoting element and positioning device between the base and the cabinet body, the jewelry cabinet formed by the preceding components is designed to make the cabinet body have the functions of rotating and positioning relative to the base. Accordingly, it is very convenient to use its each side.

For the above reasons, the jewelry cabinet as defined by the present utility model has the following functions: the cabinet body 20 is rotatable relative to the base 10, and

the jewelry cabinet has a plurality of holding spaces 231, 232, 233, 234 and a plurality of main planes 241, 242, 243, 244; therefore, the user merely needs to rotate the cabinet body 20 so as to use it at many directions; the jewelry cabinet can represent the convenience of use in an opening space.

By the preferable embodiments and drawings, the detailed explanations for the jewelry cabinet as defined by the present utility model are as follows. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a three-dimensional schematic diagram of the current jewelry cabinet.

Figure 2 is a three-dimensional schematic diagram of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

Figure 3 is a partial and disassembling three-dimensional view of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

Figure 4 is a top view of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model not containing the mirror body.

Figure 5 is a partial cutaway view of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

Figure 6 is another partial cutaway view of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

Figure 7 is a use schematic diagram of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

Figure 8 is another use schematic diagram of the preferable Embodiment of the present utility model.

As shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, the jewelry cabinet of the present utility model comprises a base 10, a cabinet body 20, a pivoting element 30 and a positioning device 40.

The base 10 is designed by setting a holding groove 12 and four cushions 13 on a top-supporting plate 11; the top-supporting plate 11 extends downwardly and a plurality of brackets are provided; and a horizontal tray 15 is placed between the brackets. In combination with Figure 5, for the convenience of producing, the holding groove 12 is designed by setting a round hole 111 on the top-supporting plate 11 and fixing a sealing plate 16 at the bottom. Moreover, a mounting hole 161 is provided on the sealing plate 16.

The cabinet body 20 is an eight-square located above the base 10. In combination with Figure 4, a plurality of holding spaces 23 are vertically installed between a top plate 21 and a bottom plate 22, which are partitioned with each other and are lower than the cabinet body; a main plane 24 being vertical with the top plate 21 and bottom plate 22 is placed at the outside of the holding space 23; moreover a mirror body 25 is installed above the top plate 21. In addition, the arrangement of the holding spaces 23 is in the form of "十 shape"; and four ornamental poles 26 are set at the around corners. The holding spaces 23 is divided into a first holding space 231, a second holding space 232, a third holding space 233 and a fourth holding space 234; moreover the outside of each holding space 231, 232, 233, 234 is provided with a main plane 24 being vertical with the top plate 21 and bottom plate 22. The main plane 24 can be defined as a first main plane 241, a second main plane 242, and a third main plane 243 and a fourth main plane 244. The first holding space 231 can contain a plurality of drawers 235 being stacked up and down, and the panel of the drawers 235 forms into the first main plane 241. In combination with Figure 8, there are two horizontal partitions 236 in the second holding space 232; and the second main plane 242 is formed by setting a gate plate 246 at the outside pivot, which is installed with glass 245. As shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8, the third holding space 233 and fourth holding space 234 can serve for hanging ornaments; the third main plane 243 and fourth main plane 244 are formed by setting a gate plate 247 and 247' respectively at the outside pivots; a photo frame 248 and photo frame 248' are installed on the gate plate 247 and 247'. In addition, the mirror body 25 has a U-shaped framework and the middle pivot of the U-shaped framework is provided with a double-face glass 252; the double-face glass 252 can roll freely to any angle.

In combination with Figure 5, the pivoting element is contained in the holding groove 12, which comprises an upper disc body 31, a lower disc body 32 and a plurality of balls. The circle edges of the upper disc body 31 are designed to a round edge 311 and the inside of the round edge is provided with an upper track 312. While the circle edges of the lower disc body 32 are designed to a slider hook 321 and the inside of the slider hook 321 is provided with a lower track 322 at the corresponding place of the upper track 312. The balls 33, which allows the upper and lower disc bodies to slide and fasten each other, and makes the round edge 311 and slider hook 321 retained together, are installed between the upper track 311 and lower track 321. When installing it, the lower disc body 32 is fixed on the sealing plate 16 by means of a bolt 323 in an up-and-down order; one mounting hole 324 of the lower disc body 32 is to face against the mounting hole 161 of the sealing plate 16; by means of the mounting hole 324 and 161, the upper disc body 31 is fixed on the bottom plate 22 of the cabinet 20 by the bolt 313.

The positioning device is mounted on the interface area of the base 10 and cabinet 20. In combination with Figures 5 and 6, the positioning device 40 mentioned in this Embodiment comprises two elastic balls 41 and four positioning holes 42, which are

mounted, respectively, on the top-supporting plate 11 and bottom plate 22. The positioning holes 42 correspond to the central places of the first main plane 241, the second main plane 242, the third main plane 243 and the fourth main plane 244 (as shown in Figure 4). Provided that the position that faces the user 70 in Figure 4 is considered as the benchmark position, the elastic balls 41 will roll to and be wedged in the positioning hole 42 so that the cabinet body 20 is located when each main planes 241, 242, 243 and 244 turns to the benchmark position.

As shown in Figures 4, 7 and 8, the cabinet body 20 is provided with a plurality of holding spaces 231, 232, 233, 234 and the main planes 241, 242, 243, 244; by means of the positioning device 40 and the pivoting element 30 between the base 10 and the cabinet body 20, the cabinet body 20 can be rotated and located relative to the base 10. Therefore, the jewelry cabinet as defined by the present utility model can be placed in the room with the purpose of visitor 70 visiting and using. When the visitor 70 wants to use any side of the first main plane 241, the second main plane 242, the third main plane 243 and the fourth main plane 244, he/she just needs to rotate the cabinet 20 with a hand and it is located by means of the positioning device 40. Therefore, the user does need to walk to the other side and the convenience of use is enhanced. The jewelry cabinet as defined by the present utility mode can be placed in an opening space to represent a character that it can be used in many directions.

Thereby, by means of the pivoting element 30 and the positioning device 40 between the base 10 and the cabinet body 20, the cabinet body 20 can be rotated and located relative to the base 10, so as to enhance the convenience of use of each plane.

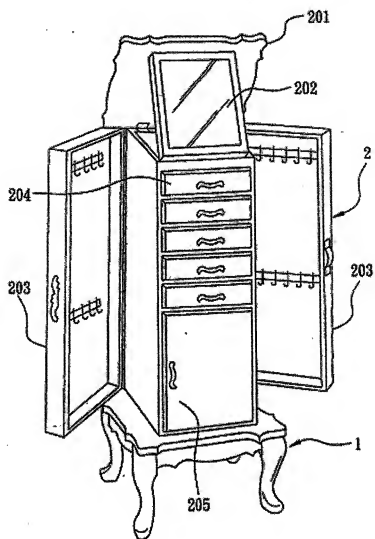


Fig. 1

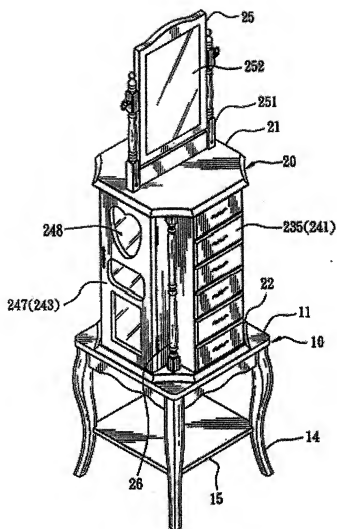


Fig. 2

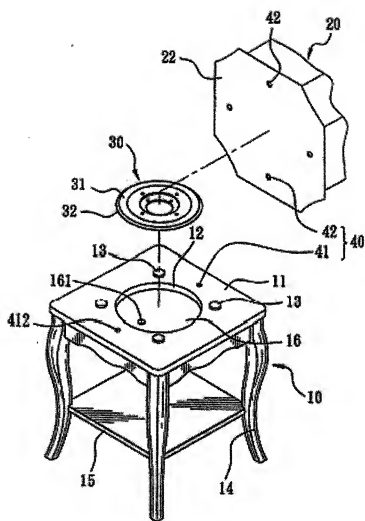


Fig. 3

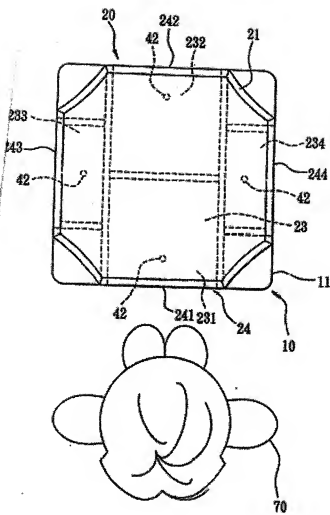


Fig. 4

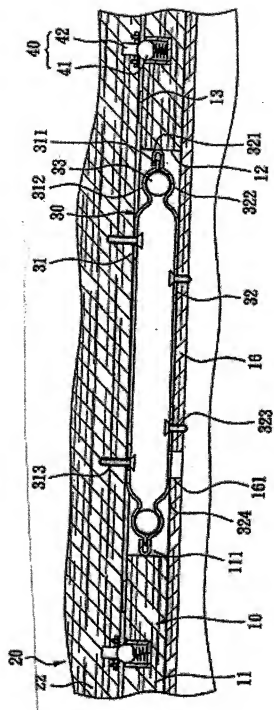


Fig. 5

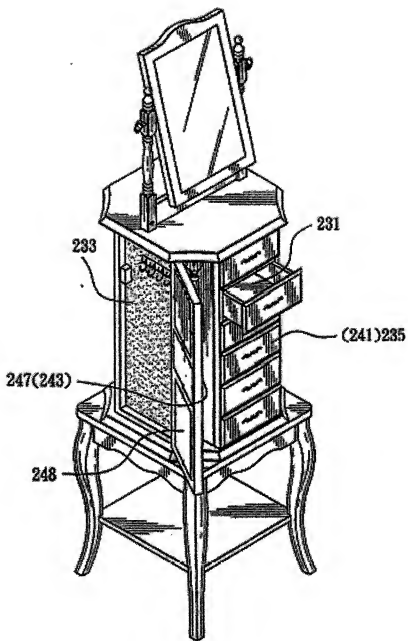


Fig. 7